

of the Bureau of Land Management, Jackson District Office.

Notice is hereby given that an opportunity for a public meeting is afforded in connection with the proposed withdrawal. All interested persons who desire a public meeting for the purpose of being heard on the proposed withdrawal must submit a written request to the Jackson District Manager within 90 days from the date of publication of this notice. Upon determination by the authorized officer that a public meeting will be held, a notice of the time and place will be published in the **Federal Register** at least 30 days before the scheduled date of the meeting. The application will be processed in accordance with the regulations set forth in 43 CFR 2300. For a period of 2 years from the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register**, the land will be segregated as specified above unless the application is denied or canceled or the withdrawal is approved prior to that date. The temporary uses which may be permitted during this segregative period will include leases, rights-of-way, permits.

**Carson W. Culp, Jr.,**

*State Director.*

[FR Doc. 97-13496 Filed 5-21-97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-GJ-M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects From Wisconsin in the Possession of the Neville Public Museum of Brown County, Green Bay, WI**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects from Wisconsin in the possession of the Neville Public Museum of Brown County, Green Bay, WI.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Neville Public Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

In 1940, human remains representing seven individuals were recovered from Point Sable, Brown County, WI during

a utility work project. These human remains and associated funerary objects were donated to the Neville Public Museum by H.L. Ward, Payson Williams, and Mrs. E.O. Paulson the same year. No known individuals were identified. The 487 associated funerary objects include ceramics, bark and wood fragments, turtle carapace fragments, mammal, fish, and bird bones, a turtle net-spreader, shell, brass and/or copper beads, a gun flint, brass or copper bracelets, shell gorget fragment, and an antler flaker.

These individuals have been identified as Native American based on the associated funerary objects and apparent age of the burials. The presence of Oneota-style vessels and Allamakee Trained sherds, as well as a gun flint indicate a late precontact to early historic period date of internment for these individuals. The Ioway peoples have been culturally affiliated with the Oneota based on continuities of material culture, and historical documents. Historical documents, archeological evidence, and ethnohistoric evidence indicate a continual Ho-Chunk (Winnebago) presence on the east side of Green Bay from precontact period into the historic period. Oral history evidence presented by representatives of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska further indicate Oneota affiliation in this area of Brown County with these present day tribes.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Neville Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of seven individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Neville Public Museum have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(A), the 487 objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the Neville Public Museum have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Ho-Chunk Nation of Wisconsin, the Iowa Tribe of Kansas, the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma, and the Winnebago Tribe

of Nebraska. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Ann Koski, Director, Neville Public Museum of Brown County, 210 Museum Place, Green Bay, WI 54303; telephone: (414) 448-4460, before June 23, 1997.

Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: May 16, 1997.

**Francis P. McManamon,**

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,  
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography  
Program.*

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BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains From Lamoine, ME, in the Possession of Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Andover, ME**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service

**ACTION:** Notice

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003(d), of the completion of an inventory of human remains from Lamoine, ME, in the possession of Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Andover, ME.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Robert S. Peabody Museum of Archaeology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Passamaquoddy Indian Tribe, and the Penobscot Indian Nation.

In 1913, human remains representing two individuals were recovered from the Hodgkins' Point Shellheap in Lamoine, ME by Warren King Moorehead during excavations by the Robert S. Peabody Museum. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Morphological evidence indicates these individuals are Native American based on dentition. Hodgkins' Point site has been identified as an Etchemin occupation site used between 900—1500 AD based on material culture present at the site. Based on archeological and historical evidence